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PRELIMINARY TRADE TALKS WITH CUBA HELD

AU111139 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 11 (ATA) -- The preliminary talks were held in Tirana on the exchange of goods and payments, between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba for 1986-1990 period.

For the Albanian side the talks were led by the vice-minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Cuban side by the vice-minister of foreign trade Jose de la Fuente.

Over its stay in our country the Cuban vice-minister was also received by the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci. Present at the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the P.S.R. of Albania, Carlos Alonso Moreno.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO START WITH MALAWI

AU111448 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Proceeding form a desire to develop relations between their two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Malawi Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

ANTONOV, AGCA TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN ROME

AU111934 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 11 July 85

[BTA special correspondent Mira Todorova and BTA correspondent Kristo Petrov: "First Antonov Statement Before Rome Criminal Court. Confrontation With Slanderer and Assailant Agca. Composed and Clear Answers: Bulgarians Are Absolutely Innocent" -- BTA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, July 11 -- Todays 26th hearing of the trial was highlighted by the confrontation between Sergey Antonov and Agca, requested by the prosecution in order to clarify certain points. It was the first time that Antonov has raised his voice to defend himself, his comrades and most of all his homeland. The Bulgarian, who has been held in custody for two years and seven months now due to the slanders of the Turkish assassin Mehmet Ali Agca, sounded firm and dignified, when the presiding judge called him to testify:

"Your honor, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Mr Prosecutor, in the first place I would like to say that standing before you is an innocent, a falsely accused, yes, a quite unjustly accused person. Many slanders have been uttered in this courtroom, slanders against my country, against myself and against us Bulgarians. I am convinced of one thing, the truth is only one: I am innocent. I have nothing to do with all those most incredible stories I am accused of."

"Never in my life have I seen or met the person who implicates me. I am convinced that people are aware of the truth. They realize that all those inconceivable accusations against myself, against my country are absurd slanders, fantastic fabrications. I have been long torn away from my homeland, from my family, from my friends and colleagues, I repeat, due to the inconceivable accusations of an individual whom I have neither seen nor ever met."

Antonov repeated his solemn protestation of innocence several times. He was unprepared for this impromptu confrontation, conducted on the spur of the moment at the request of the prosecutor, but he did not lose presence of mind for a single moment and preserved the full composure of a man having a clear conscience:

"There is always one, and only one truth that I am innocent. That is the truth... I am convinced that justice will triumph at this trial and that finally the wonderful day will come and I will be back in my country, with my family and with my friends. The day I have been looking forward to every since my arrest."

Court president Severino Santiapichi recollected the questions, which were to be made clear at the confrontation: Agca's claims that he had met Antonov, who had then been under the false name of Bayramic, that Antonov had allegedly told him that he (Antonov) had been trained for three years in undercover action and that he belongs to his country's secret service. As far as the days preceding the trial are concerned, Agca claimed that Antonov had taken him on car-rides around Rome. Now the court meant to prove these statements.

Antonov: As I said earlier I have never seen or met Agca. I have never spoken to him. I have never used other names and have never worked for secret services. My job is to be in the service of travellers at the airport and at the city office of our company. I have never been implicated in the absurd things I am accused of."

The president of the court again turned to Agca, who started lecturing the court in a pompous manner: It would have been much better if [words indistinct].

The president interrupted him on several occasions with sharp remarks asking him to stick to the essence and to stop teaching (?the court) how to do its work.

But how could he possibly speak concretely and in substance when he had a lot to say (he had learnt it by heart) but had nothing to prove. Then he again started teaching the court on the issues surrounding international terrorism, the arms and drugs smuggling. Then he repeated the "recording" of his L.P. album: That he had met Antonov in the first week of November 1980 in a restaurant on Piazza Barberini.

They met for the second time in bar "Dooney" on "Veneto Str., Agca claimed. Antonov had also allegedly taken him to "St. Peter" Square on the day of the shooting. He then made a repeated recital in moral and conscience: We all have a human conscience, Agca said without batting an eyelid.

Antonov: Now a slanderer is speaking of conscience, a slanderer, because of whose accusations I have been away from my family and country for two years and 7 months now. I have never met him, I have never seen him. One can't be at two places at the same time. On the day of the assassination attempt I was in the office of our company and was doing my job; I have never then, then or at any other time, met or spoken to the man who is standing here in front of you. Please understand that these are the most absurd slanders.

The only argument Agca could muster here was that he had nothing against Antonov, so why should he slander him...

On Santiapichi's question whether Antonov had known Agca's three Turkish accomplices, Antonov answered with a categorical denial while Agca tried to provide "plausible" details recollecting his statements made during the preliminary investigation. And quite soon he got himself confused in a most silly contradiction. He first claimed that he had introduced Antonov to the other Turkish accomplices in a two-storey cafe and that he had called them by their names. Then he came up with a spur-of-the-moment idea that he had introduced them by using false names. Shortly after that Agca forgot all about his earlier statement and stated that he first introduced Antonov to the Turks at 36 Via "Galiani" Str, the flat provided by Ayvazov!

The president of the court: "So (?you introduced) these people (the Turkish accomplices corr. note) in Via "Galiani" and not anywhere else?"

Agca (sensing his gaffe): I can't remember quite well now... at Donchev's home. Antonov came later. I don't remember quite well...

Bored, Agca went off again: It was in Via Galiani... I can't remember what precisely we talked about. Some details."

Finally, he blurted out tiredly: I am a defendant witness, but I can't account for everything."

In the first part of this morning's session, the prosecutor went back to clear up the questions about the presence of Agca's accomplices in Rome, and he observed that Agca's testimony given at the investigation and in court differs on this point.

The prosecutor pointed out that he wanted to establish the details in order to find out the truth, that this shadow looming over the trial would be removed once and for all," he said.

Agca, who understood what the prosecutor meant, hastened to say, shame-faced: Nobody has prompted me anything. I confirm everything and I don't want to repeat one and the same thing, time and again..."

The prosecutor asked why he had right away "identified" Antonov from the photo album he was shown, while he had recognized Donchev and Vasilev only the second time. Agca, who did not remember his previous explantions on this account, tried to back off: I have already testified before the investigators..."

The prosecutor asked him a leading question: Did you not fail to mention Donchev and Vasilev because you wanted to cover up for the contemplated attack on Lech Walesa?"

Agca (sigh of relief): Yes, Yes."

The dialogue seemed to be going on into infinity about the time he had first met one Bulgarian or another, about when he had learnt their real names and functions. The prosecutor read a number of quotations from the investigation records. He linked various dates, names, phone numbers, and in a tortuously roundabout way he sought to extract some information about facts of things that really happened labors lost. The only thing that Agca admitted was that there were discrepancies because "until one week ago I was making changes". Then he went on to specify: For some time I have been sticking to one strategy that could leave different avenues open. I needed a bit of misleading policy."

By the way, Agca reiterated his admission that in prison he had been in touch with Giovanni Senzani (a Red Brigades ringleader).

After the interval, Bekir Celenk's defence lawyer, Sr Domenico Marteli, announced that yesterday his client had testified before open court in Istanbul about his stay in Sofia, that he had spoken of his meetings with Omer Mersan, and at the same time had categorically stated that he did not know Abuzer Ugurlu. The lawyer asked that this testimony be admitted as evidence at the second trial of the plot to kill the pope. He added that on Monday Bekir Celenk would appear in the witness stand of another trial, this time in Ankara.

The last moments of the confrontation with Antonov. The president of the court pressed Agca with questions asking why he (Agca) had not told Antonov and the other Bulgarians about the second car (the one with which his Turkish accomplices had arrived) which was also [word indistinct] alternative means of escape. Agca [words indistinct] with his answer that there was no reason to tell them everything.

The president: Again, did you tell Antonov and Ayvazov about the second car?"

Agca: I can't remember."

The president: Is there any chance that you might remember in the future?

Agca: There is no such chance.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES WARSAW CEMA SESSION WORK

AU111903 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 11 July 85

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP examined the results of the 40th meeting of the C.M.E.A. session, which was held in Warsaw from June 25 to 27, 1983 and approved the work of the Bulgarian delegation there.

The Politburo gives a high assessment to the decisions adopted at the session and is convinced that they will contribute to the further strengthening of the political unity and economic power of the countries of the socialist community. These decisions are of great significance for the consistent implementation of the decisions adopted at the top level economic meeting of the C.M.E.A. member-countries on the development of techno-scientific and industrial cooperation in the jointly determined fields of science, technology and material production, which have to be developed with a priority.

The session's recommendations to the countries, and the orders issued to the C.M.E.A. bodies will contribute to the successful completion of the co-ordination work on the economic plans for the next five-year period, for the achievement of a higher growth rate of the socio-economic development of the member-states and for an increase of the mutual commercial exchange.

The cooperation program on the rational and economical use of the material resources, which has been adopted by the session, creates better conditions for the achievement of a total solution to the fuel and energy problems of the community's member-countries.

FILIPOV ATTENDS BANK ACCOUNTABILITY MEETING

AU081812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The annual accountability meeting of the bank for economic initiatives, called General Bank, was held in Sofia today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He expressed a few thoughts on the new tasks and requirements facing the economic initiatives bank, as well as the entire banking system in our country, in connection with implementing the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum and pointed out the necessity of increasing the bank's contribution to the successful implementation of the 1985 plan and of the plans for the entire 5-year plan period.

CHNOUPEK, LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI TOASTS REPORTED

AU101336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived for an official visit in Czechoslovakia on 8 July.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a gala dinner in honor of his guest in the Cernin Palace.

The dinner was attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering; Vladimir Blazek, CSSR minister of transportation; Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; and other representatives. The CSSR ambassador to Libya and the leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jahamiriyah to the CSSR were also present.

During the dinner the two representatives delivered speeches.

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the CSSR immensely values the Libyan Jamahiriyah's active contribution to the common struggle of the forces of progress and peace against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid. It highly values the prestige that Libya's foreign policy has rightly gained at all international forums, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement, which we consider an important factor in international relations.

"We have stood and continue to stand firmly behind the cause of the Arab people," the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs continued. "Therefore, we firmly support the view that the sole realistic path to restoring peace in the Middle East is a just global settlement, while respecting the well-known principles and rights of all nations of that region, including realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of of Palestine as envisaged in the Soviet proposal of July 1984."

Bohuslav Chnoupek portrayed averting the danger of nuclear war, halting the feverish arms buildup, and maintaining peace throughout the world as the most important tasks in the present complex and dangerous international situation. Therefore, we welcome the fact that the objective of the new Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, for which the USSR is pressing, is to halt the feverish arms buildup on earth and prevent it in outer space. We are convinced that all positive experience acquired from the establishment of political dialogue, and from the extensive economic and other cooperation among states with different social systems over the past decade can and must be systematically developed further.

In conclusion, Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the visit will constitute a further contribution to the intensification of cooperation between our two countries.

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded him in friendly Czechoslovakia and satisfaction over the fact that the successful dialogue between the two countries is continuing.

He recalled the 40 years that have elapsed since the victory over Hitlerite fascism, for which Libya has also made considerable sacrifices. "Although fascism was defeated," the Libyan representative continued, "the forces of evil, represented by imperialism, headed by the United States, continue to threaten the world. Nicaragua, Grenada, the Middle East, and South Africa are examples.

"This requires an even greater cohesion of the progressive peace forces and the multiplication of their efforts to maintain peace."

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki further said that Libya highly values ties with the CSSR and the fact that the CSSR firmly stands by the side of the Palestinian people in their just struggle for freedom and self-determination. He also expressed appreciation for the assistance to the development of the Libyan economy and the wish that these relations will continue to expand in all spheres.

STROUGAL, ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN MEET; PACT SIGNED

AU111958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Prague AGERPRES 11/7/1985 -- Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries, with emphasis on the decisive role of the understandings and decisions reached by the party and state leaders of the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, for the manysided development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak ties. It was considered that the economies of Romania and Czechoslovakia offered multiple possibilities for the expansion of bilateral cooperation, of specialization of production, for a rise in the volume of commercial exchanges.

During the 16th session of the commission, the proceedings of which were held in Prague over July 8, a protocol was signed setting tangible measures to further expand and intensify economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation in machine building, electronics and electrical enineering, the metal and chemical industries, the consumer goods industry and other areas of mutual interest. Also signed were documents on bilateral collaboration in the production of a wide range of manufactures.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL VIEWS 40TH CEMA SESSION

AU081251 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Horizons of the Years To Come"]

[Excerpts] The recent extension of the Warsaw Pact, the political and defense foundation of the socialist community, has created prerequisites for an even more intensive and active joint struggle for peace. The subsequent 40th session of CEMA, which was held in Warsaw last week, was aimed at further deepening the economic cooperation and international economic integration of the CEMA member-states, at further reinforcing the positions of the community in the world from the economic viewpoints, and at strengthening its defense capability.

At the 40th CEMA session in the capital of Poland, a number of delegation heads raised the demand in their speeches for even more energetic and coordinated efforts to enhance the economic strength of the socialist community -- also in view of the increasingly aggressive policy of the NATO states -- in the interest of preserving the existing military-strategic equilibrium, in the interest of averting a nuclear catastrophe, and also in the interest of facing up to the economic pressure exerted by the United States and some other imperialist countries.

At the same time, the striving for detente in international relations and the endeavor to engage in mutually beneficial and equal cooperation with capitalist countries, and, generally, with everyone who shows serious interest in such cooperation, remains an unchanging policy of the countries of the socialist community. The successful cooperation of CEMA states with Finland and other countries furnishes evidence of this.

Acting in this spirit, the CEMA session in Warsaw confirmed the proposal for establishing relations between CEMA and the EEC. It emphasized that we are in favor of peaceful competition with capitalism but that we are forced by the current adventurous policy of imperialist circles headed by the United States to assess the world situation realistically.

The basic task of the Warsaw session was to discuss implementation of the conclusions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit held last June in Moscow. Its basic direction was accelerated intensification of the national economies of the member-states and the community as a whole.

The session was able to note that the member-countries have begun to purposefully fulfill the conclusions of the summit as well as the agreed main directions of the long-term strategy of economic development; it was also able to note that mutual cooperation as a significant factor in the further development of member-countries has been deepened.

In this sense, the session examined and discussed three main questions -- coordination of the member-countries' national economic plans for the next 5-year period; the rational use of resources; and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

Within the framework of plan coordination from 1986 to 1990, the member-countries have already signed 17 bilateral programs of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Agreement has been reached in principle on deliveries of goods for the next quinquennium and -- in the spirit of the conclusions of the economic summit -- agreements are being prepared within the framework of multilateral coordination of plans on the joint construction of economic facilities and on further specialization and production sharing. The coordination of economic policy is assuming a concrete form.

Of key significance for the CSSR economy is the long-term program of cooperation with the USSR signed in May by the highest representatives of the two fraternal countries in Moscow. This program represents a long-term factor of our national economy's development.

Economical use of resources and reduction of production input represent the second key question concerning acceleration of the process of intensification. This involves conservation of electricity, gas, crude oil, and all kinds of materials; the use of secondary raw materials; and so forth. In his interview with representatives of Czechoslovak information media, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation to the 40th session, drew attention to the special role that the CSSR could and should play as a supplier of new material- and energy-saving equipment and new technologies, in view of the fundamental importance of the reduction of production input for all CEMA member-states.

Within the framework of an orientation toward the conservation of resources, the 40th CEMA session approved a program for the member-countries' cooperation in the economical and rational use of material resources up to the year 2000. This program contains more than 100 measures. The skeleton agreement on multilateral cooperation in using natural gas as a propellant, which was also signed at the session, represents the first concrete steps in implementing this program.

The collectively worked-out, comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress, which should determine joint actions in key directions of scientific and technological development up to the year 2000 and which should be approved by the next CEMA session in Budapest, will be of foremost significance. We associate with its implementation the transition toward new generations of technology and the endeavor to produce top-level products, a level comparable to that of top world producers. The session emphasized in his connection that the struggle for the quality and technological standard of products is, in fact, at the same time a struggle for quantity.

The session positively assessed the results achieved by CEMA in the past, but it stressed at the same time that the process of integration and the enhancement of joint economic policy must be substantially accelerated. Urgent reasons for this abound.

Within the framework of holding, or preparing, the congresses of communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community, great attention is being paid to economic and social development, to enhancing people's political and work activity, to raising the people's living and cultural standards, to comprehensively improving the life of society, and to improving the structure of the national economy. The deepening of cooperation among CEMA countries and the further perfecting of socialist economic integration represent one of the main and irreplaceable paths toward reaching those targets.

WEST ATTEMPTING TO 'DEPOLITICIZE' WOMEN'S RIGHTS

LD111831 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 11 Jul 85

[By Sona Sladkova]

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- The U.N. World Conference for Women will meet in Nairobi, Kenya, on July 15 to review the results of the decade declared by the United Nations at the initiative of the International Democratic Federation of Women in 1976. The conference will be attended by delegations from more than 150 countries of all continents.

They will work out a strategy until 2000 and a program of actions for ensuring women's rights. The conference in Nairobi will have the same motto as the U.N. Decade for Women, "Equality, development, peace."

It is quite logical that peace is needed for ensuring equality of women and their development, but since the declaration of the U.N. decade and during the international women's years, reactionary West European circles attacked peace. They attempted to "depoliticize" and disrupt the women's movement, and limit the women's problem to a search for the roots of discrimination in biology and psychology. They were advocating the so-called neofeminism.

Although the overwhelming majority of women supported the struggle for peace in the 1975 World Action Plan from Mexico and their real feelings were apparent in numerous peace marches and events those who incite the arms race and prepare the militarization of space do not give up their intentions. Unfortunately, not all their efforts are in vain. This is, for example, apparent from the Vienna session of the U.N. Commission for Women last March. Women did not arrive at any agreement due to the delegates from the United States and other capitalist states who opposed approval of documents describing peace as a necessary prerequisite for ensuring equality of women and denouncing colonialism, racism and other forms of violence.

The efforts to fulfill the motto "Equality, development, peace" will not be easy in Nairobi.

The United States had sent a great number of delegates to the Forum of Nongovernmental Organizations which has taken place here since July 10. It is enough to add that U.S. President's daughter Maureen Reagan, "activist" of the women's movement, will lead the U.S. delegation to the world conference. According to Western agencies, her opinions on the women's problem differ from those of her father. However, as a Republican she fully supports his political platform and it is this fact that is most important for the coming deliberations.

CALLS TO 'CLIP WINGS' OF PRIVATE FARMERS OPPOSED

AU081927 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 6 Jul p 3

[Lora Nedelceva commentary: "Society's Interests Are on Both Sides of the Scales"]

[Excerpts] At the June meeting of the Slovak National Council Committee for Agriculture and Food, the deputies discussed, among other things, a report of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the situation in lagging agricultural enterprises. The relatively low work activity of some gardeners, small growers, and breeders in their jobs came under criticism during the discussion. It was said that there are cases when an enterprise is not doing well even though its employees are very well off, due to their extraordinary activity in their own hothouses, gardens, and small plots. It is understandable that they then lack both time and strength to work properly and, above all, to consistently observe the set working hours in their cooperative or state farm. Not infrequently, this is the reason for declining work morale and even for thefts of state and cooperative property -- fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, seeds, and so forth, which can then be used extremely well and "cheaply" at one's own plot at home.

This is not the first time we have heard criticism of this sort. Frequently it even leads to the thought that it might be necessary again to "clip the wings" of such "private enterprise," which sometimes becomes speculative enterprise. We do not want to quote yet again the many documents of party and state bodies on this issue to call to mind what is right and what is wrong. It is enough to look at a few figures. Last year alone small growers in Slovakia produced about 100,000 metric tons of fruit, of which they marketed about 40,000 metric tons. Their vegetable production is estimated at 200,000 to 220,000 metric tons, of which more than 80,000 metric tons enriched public supplies.

I guess there is no need to emphasize that this considerably helps increase the consumption of vitamins in our country, in which we have a considerable deficit compared to the requirements of healthy nutrition and the situation in other advanced countries.

The activation of gardeners is significant also because they cultivate and make intensive use of soil that does not lend inself to large-scale production. We might say that we were sinning in the past when we failed to make use of such land. Members of the Slovak Union of Gardeners currently till 11,000 hectares of this land, of which 4,000 hectares are in newly opened garden colonies. The acreage of reclaimed and productive land at places where there used to be nothing but bare rocks, garbage dumps, and weeds continues to expand by more than 500 hectares a year.

In this connection we also should not ignore our small breeders, who produce an average of about 14,000 metric tons of meat -- mostly dietetic meat, which is still in short supply on our market -- 100 million eggs, and the like. Fattened contracts account for a considerable portion of this, but efficient use is also made of household waste and other refuse.

It is thus no accident that the Slovak Union of Gardeners and the Slovak Union of Breeders not only have a "green light" for their activity, but also enjoy great support and appreciation from our society. It must be stressed that this support is fully justified.

As can be seen, however, voices opposing the development of gardening can nevertheless be heard. It is as though we were dealing with weigh-scales with two weighing pans, to which everyone adds his weight, proceeding from his own experiences, findings, and problems. However, to keep the two pans in balance or to tip the scales in the right direction one must consider, above all, the interests of the whole of society. And these interests speak unambiguously in favor of continuing along the path on which we have embarked.

As many people point out though, we must differentiate. We must assess differently members of the unions of gardeners and breeders who in a disciplined way respond to the needs of the market and society and, aside from ensuring self-supply, also want to fulfill the mission predetermined for them by society -- that is, to contribute to a more varied range of products and to cultivate and grow that which does not prosper under the conditions of large-scale production. At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that there are also small growers and breeders who are mostly outside of the two aforementioned unions, frequently showing no respect for the requirements of the whole of society, and placing their own interests far above joint goals. We must concede that in some cases these people truly cause considerable problems. But is there nothing we can do about this, aside from shaking our heads in disagreement? After all, in addition to the two unions, it is the national committees, above all, that are capable of exercising control over and channelling the activity and overzealous enterpreneurship of some individuals. Also, agricultural enterprises are not forced to allow habitual absentees and workers who lack discipline to enjoy all kinds of prerogatives that are due small growers and breeders who engage in this activity in their spare time while fulfilling all their work duties in an exemplary way. It is also appropriate to mention that where control and record-keeping are rigid, there cannot be any problems with the "outflow" of chemicals and other materials from state into private farms. If all levers for impeding the aforementioned negative tendencies are consistently used, there is neither a need to cast doubt on the importance of gardening nor to resort to any restrictive measures that would only harm its further development, which is in the interests of all of society.

BRIEFS

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AUSTRIA -- In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paul Ullmann, Austrian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, exchanged ratification documents for treaties between the two countries on extradition and legal aid in criminal matters. The treaties will assist the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria in criminal law matters and in the struggle against criminality. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jul 85 LD]

STOPH DISCUSSES LOCAL ELECTED ASSEMBLIES BILL

AU091503 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 85 pp 3-4

[Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the 11th People's Chamber session in Berlin on 4 July]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, on the agenda for discussion and adoption at today's People's Chamber session is the draft bill on local elected assemblies in the GDR. Thereby the instruction of the 10th SED Congress is fulfilled to review the responsibility of local state organs at the various leadership levels and to adopt a new version of the law on local elected assemblies in compliance with the accomplished level of development.

The 11th SED Congress -- The High Point in Our People's Life.

The importance of today's discussion of the bill on local elected assemblies is underscored by the fact that it is closely connected with the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. The materials of the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum, especially the speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, are the work program for the state organs for the 10 months that still separate us from the 11th SED Congress, the high point in the life of the SED and of our entire people. They are our guidance for the continuation of the time-tested course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy in the most comprehensive sense of the term. All social sectors are called upon to achieve high quality in their work for the further universal strengthening of the GDR. Here the local government policy is playing a particularly important role. What matters is primarily to link central state management and planning even more purposefully with local initiative. The draft bill on hand makes full allowance for this.

The far-reaching importance of this bill results from the political weight of the local elected assemblies, their organs, and the deputies in the GDR's social life. As components of the uniform socialist state power, which is organized in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, the state organs in the Bezirke and Kreise, as well as in the more than 7,500 towns and villages, are fulfilling the national and local tasks assigned to them with great energy and initiative. Thus, they are making a great contribution to implementing our state policy, which is aimed at strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

In retrospect, we can say today that the law on local elected assemblies and its organs enacted by the People's Chamber on 12 July 1972 has proved useful as an important instrument of the socialist state in successfully resolving the tasks of that stage in shaping the developed socialist society that was initiated by the Eighth SED Congress.

This law substantially contributed to making the policy of the SED, which is aimed at the welfare of the people, understandable and more and more tangible for every citizen.

Since the coming into force of this law 12 years ago, important changes have taken place in all fields of our social life under the leadership of the party of the workers class. The position of the GDR as a modern, socialist industrialized country with a developed socialist agriculture and an efficient education system was further consolidated.

A Higher Level of Qualification

The productive forces, among which man always plays the decisive role, experienced a powerful upswing.

As became so clearly evident at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting, it is today microelectronics, robot technology and the automation of entire production stages and sectors that increasingly determine the pace of our economic growth. The stable and dynamic development of the GDR is marked by a high annual increase in the produced national income. While in 1973 a total national income of M137 billion was produced, the total last year was M222. This growth is increasingly due to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and its increasingly efficient economic utilization, and to a reduction of production input and costs.

Inseparably linked with growing performances in socialist production, the democratic participation of the working people in management and planning and in resolving communal tasks has further developed. The mass initiative of the working people in socialist competition and in the innovators movement, and their constructive proposals in the plan discussion have become an important factor in economically strengthening our state, and give evidence of high societal activity. The increased qualifications of the working people provide an essential basis for this. In 1973, 66.2 percent of the people had a complete vocational education; in 1984 the share was 84.3 percent. The share of university and technical school cadres in 1984 was 20.5 percent, compared to only 9.5 percent in 1973. In compliance with our constitutional principle, every person that leaves school who does not attend another school gets specific vocational training.

New possibilities have resulted from the dynamic development of our society for the work of the local state organs, for which allowance has been made in the draft bill. With the perfecting, according to plan, of socialist production conditions, large, efficient combines have developed in industry, in the building sector, in transportation, and in communications. Thus today we have that form of management of a modern, industrial, large-scale production that meets the requirements of economic strategy.

Fundamental changes have occurred in socialist agriculture, primarily through the deepening of cooperation relations and the consistent transition to intensively expanded reproduction in this important branch of our national economy. This socialization process, shaped according to plan under the leadership of the party of the workers class, has at the same time raised the responsibility of the local elected assemblies and their councils for resolving national tasks.

The successful implementation of the main task was reflected in the rise of the working people's incomes along with growing performances, and we were able to continuously improve working and living conditions. Thus the average [monthly] income of blue- and white-collar workers in the socialist economy went up from M829 in 1973 to M1,102 last year. Goods turnover increased in the same period from M74.6 billion to M108.7 billion.

The Mobilizing Force of the Main Task

The outstanding results achieved by the workers class, the cooperative peasants, and all other working people in socialist competition in preparation for the 11th SED Congress have again impressively demonstrated the great mobilizing force that emanates from the policy of the main task.

Thus the national income produced in the first half of 1985 was increased to 104.1 percent as compared with the same period last year. Industrial net production was, as of 30 June 1985, 108 percent of the corresponding 1984 figures and exceeded the plan by M1.35 billion. Labor productivity grew on this basis by 7.3 percent. The planned production of finished goods for the population was also exceeded.

The construction workers built new or modernized 102,734 apartments, that is 5,584 above the relevant plan targets.

In the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, the plan targets for slaughter cattle, milk, and eggs were overfulfilled.

An inalienable foundation for our successful advance was, is, and will remain the incessant consolidation of the political power of the working people led by the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, the consistent implementation of Marxism-Leninism in state management and planning, and the development of socialist democracy. The alliance of the workers class with the cooperative peasants and the other working strata, the collaboration of all political parties and societal organizations united in the National Front for joint action is standing its test every day anew.

The decisions of the 10th SED Central Committee session have met with the broad consent of all the people. The statements by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, are wholeheartedly welcomed. He declared in his orienting speech on the preparation for the 11th SED Congress:

"The solution of our main task will continue to govern our work for a long time to come. It is with this policy that the SED will cross the threshold into the year 2000. We will achieve the necessary growth in economic performance in accordance with our proven economic strategy for the eighties, that is, by the comprehensive intensification of all sectors of our economy, by linking the results of the scientific-technological revolution on a still wider scale with the advantages of socialism, thus creating all prerequisites for a further step-by-step raising of the material and cultural living standard of the people."

Many collectives want to intensify their endeavors for the successful continuation of the course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy in the new stage of preparations for the 11th SED Congress. Here they proceed from the standards of the new stage of economic strategy in order to make a higher contribution to a comprehensive and lasting intensification.

Firm Unity of Party, State, and Youth

With their multifaceted initiatives, the members of our socialist youth organization have contributed a great deal to the strengthening of our Republic. The recently held 12th FDJ parliament again demonstrated the firm unity among the SED, the socialist state, and the young generation as an essential guarantee for further successful advancement in shaping the developed socialist society.

Esteemed deputies, with their responsible work the local elected assemblies are making a highly valuable contribution to the all-round strengthening of the GDR. Thus the international attractiveness of the first socialist state on German soil is increasing, as is the weight that it is putting on the scales of the struggle for peace.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation again underscored that in our country the lessons of history have been heeded.

Forever linked with the USSR by unbreakable bonds of friendship, the GDR together with all fraternal socialist countries is resolutely struggling to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno that emanates from the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and to ensure lasting peace for mankind.

Only recently the Warsaw Pact countries have confirmed their intention to ensure the existing military-strategic balance at the lowest possible level.

They do not seek military superiority, but they will not tolerate the military superiority of imperialism, either.

Full Support for the USSR Peace Appeal

At present it is more urgent than ever that all forces seriously interested in peace work together on a worldwide basis in order to return to detente and to make international relations more predictable again. The Helsinki Final Act, which was signed almost 10 years ago, is proof that even complicated international problems can be solved to mutual interest. The opportunities provided by this have to be fully exploited for the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. At the latest State Council session Comrade Erich Honecker once more affirmed that the GDR, together with all forces of reason and realism, will unswervingly and persistently keep the issues of disarmament and cooperation on the agenda of European peace policy.

The peoples expect that at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States the prevention of the arms race in space and halting it on earth, as well as radically reducing nuclear armaments up to their final elimination, will be accomplished. With this in view, the GDR welcomes and supports the latest peace proposals of the USSR submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries. Just now the People's Chamber has confirmed the GDR's principled attitude toward the vital question that will decide the future of mankind.

The United States should no longer close its mind to these reasonable proposals. Only by a realistic approach in line with the agreed negotiation goals and by strictly honoring the principle of equality and equal security will substantial negotiation results be feasible.

In its relations with the FRG, the GDR government is also following the principle that war must never again emanate from German soil. Proceeding from the Basic Treaty, we are therefore striving for the development of bilateral relations in the interest of safeguarding peace for mutual benefit. We note relevant statements by leading FRG politicians, whose credibility, however, can only be proved by concrete actions.

Esteemed deputies, in accordance with the SED program and the socialist Constitution, the draft bill on hand determines the increasing responsibility of the local elected assemblies in further shaping the developed socialist society. In line with the well-tested practice of our socialist democracy, the draft bill has been worked out by comprehensive teamwork.

3,235 Proposals to the Draft Bill

It is based on the proposals by the central state organs and the Bezirk councils and comprehensively takes into account local experiences. The draft bill was submitted to the chairmen of the Kreis councils, the mayors of the big cities, as well as the mayors of all Kreis towns and villages of our country, and they were asked to express their opinions. The chairmen of the parties and the leaders of the mass organizations represented in the People's Chamber defined their attitudes towards the draft bill. As a result of this democratic deliberation, 2,235 proposals for supplements and changes were submitted. Because of these proposals important changes and supplements were made in the draft bill.

The draft bill submitted for enactment aims at the overall strengthening of worker-peasant power and consistent enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism.

It is also aimed at increasing, on this basis and for the benefit of our citizens, activities for which the local state organs are solely responsible.

In line with the demand of the 10th SED Congress, the responsibility of the local elected assemblies will be constitutionally further developed in order to enable them to make a considerable contribution to implementing the policy of the main task in the future, too.

The 206,000 deputies and 62,000 candidate deputies, as well as the almost 140,000 citizens called upon to participate in the work of the standing committees, are a great political power and an important source of continuous improvement of the work of the state.

A priority concern of the bill is to deepen the trustful cooperation of all parties and societal organizations united in the National Front in order to implement the policy of worker-peasant power, to efficiently promote the initiatives of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, the youth and all other working people, and to integrate the citizens even more into solving national and communal tasks.

The legal stipulations are based on the new requirements that result from the complex activities of the local elected assemblies and their councils, from the increasingly intensive interlacing of the political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural, as well as national defense tasks entrusted to them.

The high political responsibility of the local state organs is mostly due to the fact that their activity immediately concerns the problems of the citizens. Citizens expect their local elected assemblies and deputies, chairmen and council members, as well as the mayors to tackle the problems of everyday life, make the necessary decisions in time, continually talk with the people, and come up with an answer to every question. Such a close-to-life working style promotes the willingness of the citizens to participate even more actively in solving national and communal tasks. This contributes to the well-being of the residents in cities and villages, strengthens their love for their homeland, and secures their affinity to our socialist state.

Esteemed deputies, the draft bill on hand proceeds from the principled design of increasing the local state organs' contribution to implementing the new stage of our economic strategy. They have to supervise the implementation of the plan in the areas under their authority and to ensure the fulfillment of all national economic pledges.

Regional Cooperation Is Further Deepened

Their work, full of initiative, is to be aimed at enforcing comprehensive intensification in their sphere of responsibility, creating even better regional reproduction conditions for all combines and enterprises, and opening up the local reserves for the development of performance and effectiveness. In order to fulfill these demanding tasks the local state organs have to cooperate closely with the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and to organize socialist community work in the region.

It is particularly necessary to further accelerate scientific-technological progress in the sectors under their authority. This task must ever more permeate all management and planning activity and the coordinated cooperation with all combines, enterprises, and institutions in the region.

At the same time, the local state organs have to exercise an influence on the decisively better utilization of the available basic funds in the enterprises and institutions.

In implementing the uniform state policy regarding basic assets and investment, an ever more effective combination of maintenance, general repair, modernization, and reconstruction with new investments must be worked for. This also includes a careful choice of locations.

The bill for the first time basically regulates the responsibility of the local state organs for management, planning, and organization of regional rationalization. In regional rationalization, the unity of central state management and planning with the responsibility of the combines, enterprises, and local state organs for their own activities is particularly effectively expressed and leads to opening up important national economic reserves. The focal point here -- fully in line with comprehensive intensification -- is the acceration of scientific-technological progress, improvement of energy and material economy, optimization of transport processes, and increase of consumer goods production. By more and more comprehensively observing their responsibility in this field, laid down in the draft bill, the local elected assemblies are making a valuable contribution to the economic strengthening of the GDR and to the improvement of working and living conditions. Thus the advantages of socialist rationalization become directly tangible for the working people.

The necessary speedy increase of labor productivity over the coming years requires the ever more comprehensive utilization and development of the intellectual-creative potential of all working people. Corresponding to this are the tasks of the local state organs, contained in the bill, for the effective application of the social labor potential and those in the field of basic and advanced education.

Right To Work Is Daily Reality in Our Country

Contrary to the conditions in the capitalist states, where unemployment is a permament feature, in our country the right to work is not only a constitutional principle, but a daily practical reality.

Esteemed deputies, the provided legal stipulations take into account that the establishment of efficient Bezirk-managed combines will result in new demands to the Bezirk assemblies and councils. In socialist competition in honor of the 11th SED Congress, the 200,000 working people of thse combines are making an important contribution to the production of consumer goods, including the supply of spare parts. By 30 June 1985 net production had been increased by 14 percent, and on this basis labor productivity had been raised by 13 percent in the area of the Bezirk economic councils. Finished products worth M64 million were supplied for the population in excess of the relevant plan targets.

The local elected assemblies and their councils should work even more purposefully for developing the Bezirk-led combines and enterprises into efficient manufacturers of consumer goods by steadily increasing labor productivity, based on scientific-technological progress.

In accordance with the increasing demand of the population and the requirements of effective exports, these combines and enterprises, as stipulated by law, have to accelerate the development and production of consumer goods with high utility value, of spare parts, and of the so-called 1000 little things, and to concentrate output growth on these products. This particularly applies to products typical of Bezirk-managed combines and enterprises: furniture, household articles, products for do-it-yourself and leisure-time activities, and products of the purse-making and leather industry.

Together with the organs of trade it is necessary to investigate the demand of the population even more carefully. The results are to be consistently taken into account in working out the plan and in manufacturing high-quality products that correspond to the wishes of the population.

Proceeding from the results to date, the draft bill lays down the new requirements for the comprehensive activities of the local elected assemblies for the management and planning of the socialist and economic development of our socialist agriculture. It poses the task of ensuring a high performance increase and a rising effectiveness in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry in order to secure the supply according to plan of the population with food and of industry with raw materials.

Higher Results From Every Field, From Every Barn

In agriculture, comprehensive intensification is the key to achieving higher results from every field and from every barn with less expenditure. The priority task is to open up, together with the cooperative peasants and workers, further internal growth reserves and, in particular, to constantly better utilize the existing natural and economic production conditions for this process.

The Kreis assembly and the Kreis council bear special responsibility for instructing and supporting the LPGs and deepening their cooperative relations. This particularly applies to the further improvement of management and planning of the uniform reproduction process within the entire Kreis.

The crux of the matter is the deepening of the alliance of the workers class with the cooperative peasants class, the further development of socialist democracy, and the more effective use of the initiatives and experiences of the cooperative peasants and of the workers in agriculture.

Esteemed deputies, Comrade Erich Honecker illustrated at the Eighth Construction Conference how the implementation according to plan of the housing program -- as centerpiece of our social policy -- contains the proven course of the main task. Since the Eighth SED Congress housing conditions for more than 7 million citizens -- particularly workers, families with many children, and young couples -- have been improved. Overall -- including the 1985 plan targets -- 2.4 million apartments have been constructed or modernized. Entire cities and residential areas have received a new look that corresponds to socialist housing needs.

Consequently, the responsibility of the local state organs for the implementation of the housing program is the focal point on the legal regulations regarding the construction sector.

In the next 5-year plan it is necessary to link construction, modernization and preservation even more closely. The importance of city center construction is further increasing. The Kreis councils are responsibile for developing the capacities of the Kreis-managed construction industry in such a way that it corresponds to these demands.

The increased implementation of construction measures in the immediate residential area of the citizens requires, in line with the proven principles of our socialist democracy, linking the initiatives of the citizens even more strongly with socialist and communal interests.

The draft bill takes into account that the local elected assemblies bear the responsibility for the existing apartments, which, at M220 billion, constitute an important part of our national wealth and will further grow in value according to plan over the next years. To inventory exactly these assets, which were created by the industriousness of the construction workers and many other working people, to distribute them justly, to use them effectively, and to maintain them carefully is among the fundamental tasks of the local elected assemblies by which those assemblies directly influence the working and living conditions of the citizens. Further reserves of housing space have to be tapped by good organization of the exchange of apartments.

The local councils have to ensure that the enterprises of the housing construction industry are used for the maintenance of apartment blocks and that even the smallest repairs are carried out promptly. The sociopolitical effectiveness of our housing program and the solution of the housing issue as a social problem decisively depend on how the local elected assemblies follow the tasks and powers laid down in the bill.

Trade and Enterprises Want To Shorten the Way to the Customer

The stable, steady supply of the population with consumer goods, repairs, and services is a task of high political importance. The work done in this field considerably contributes to the opinion of the citizens about the activities of state organs. Therefore, the local elected assemblies and their councils are obliged to achieve, by effective management, a high supply effect with the goods that are available according to plan. The bill obliges the local state organs to further improve self-supply in the respective regions, in particular concerning fresh goods. As was shown by the report submitted by the Torgau Kreis Assembly to the Council of Ministers at the beginning of May, it is primarily necessary to utilize the available capacities more efficiently, to rationalize, and to further shorten the way from manufacturer to customer by close cooperation of the state organs with the enterprises participating in supply and with the trade sector.

Implementation of the main task requires the local state organs, together with the state-owned service enterprises and combines, the artisan producer cooperatives, and private artisans, to develop services and repairwork in accordance with the increasing needs of the citizens.

The bill assigns important tasks to the local state organs in the fields of education and culture as well as in health and social care for the citizens. It most profoundly corresponds to the humanistic nature of our socialist social system to constantly better meet the citizens' demands, which are rising especially rapidly in these fields.

The local elected assemblies pay particular attention to the communist education of the young generation. In close collaboration with schools and parents, with the societal forces, particularly the FDJ, and with enterprises and cooperatives, they are responsible for the implementation of the state education policy in their regions. This includes their paying special attention to the thorough preparation and implementation according to plan of the investments in the education sector.

We have assigned great responsibility to the young people. It is the duty, stipulated by law, of every state functionary to help ensure that the young people can prove themselves by resolving demanding tasks serving national economic plan fulfillment. The FDJ initiatives in the most varied fields of our economy deserve effective state support. This applies primarily to the youth brigades, the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow," and the youth research collectives. At the same time it is necessary to support the young people in meaningful leisure-time activities and young couples in solving their housing problems.

Esteemed deputies, with the provided legal regulations the necessary preconditions are created also in the field of budgets and financing to enable the local elected assemblies to fully observe their increasing responsibility. Here I may remind you that the local budget volume has increased from M22.8 billion in 1973 to M44.5 billion in the current budget year: it has doubled.

Local Budget Control Assets Worth Billions of Marks

The expenditure for the apartment building program, for example -- that is M13.2 billion this year -- is being planned in the local budgets.

Some 98 percent of all expenditures in the GDR state budget on public education, as well as some three-quarters of the expenditures on the health and social sectors and on culture, are components of our local budgets.

On the stable basis of a balanced state budget, the main source of which is the planned profits of the VEBs, the local state organs bear great responsibility for the most effective employment of the financial funds available to them. These extensive means, which are the outcome of the working people's industrious work, must be used economically and reasonably to achieve with each mark an even greater social and societal effectiveness.

In contrast to the proven socialist principle of the balanced nature of the budgets of all Bezirke, Kreise, towns, and villages, to their crisis- and debt-free development is the financial situation in the towns and villages of the capitalist states, which is distinguished by an increasing indebtedness. Thus, for example, the mountain of debts of the lands and communities in the FRG has in the meantime increased up to M335 billion. Last year M26 billion had to be provided for interest alone.

High Recognition for Deputies

Esteemed deputies, proceeding from proven experiences, with the present draft bill conditions are being perfected to make the local elected assemblies meet their responsibilities as working bodies in keeping with the new requirements. The envisaged regulations seek to enhance the role of the sessions of the local elected assemblies as the most important form of collective activity of the deputies elected by the people. It is here that the pressing economic, social, and intellectual-cultural tasks must be deliberated and decided on in an expert manner in vivid, creative, and constructive work.

In addition, the deputies' linkage to the voters and the labor collective was strengthened and the legal prerequisites for forming teams of deputies in an enterprise and for activities in the constituency were created. It is in accord with the great respect for a deputy in our socialist society if the law explicitly stipulates that the heads of the state organs, enterprises, and institutions, as well as the boards of cooperatives, the committees of the National Front, the leaderships and boards of the parties and social organizations are granted the right to submit proposals in appreciation of the activity of a deputy or to grant awards to deputies.

An essential concern of the new law consists in strengthening the socialist state power in the towns and villages and in supporting the performance and efficiency of development in the national economy through a social communal policy that is linked to life; in increasingly better satisfying the material and cultural needs of the citizens; and in further fashioning the socialist appearance of our cities, communities, and villages.

A great responsibility for implementing a socialist communal policy that is linked to life rests -- as the draft bill clearly expresses -- on the mayors whose activity is highly appreciated. The fact is reaffirmed time and again that solving the communal tasks and hence also the prosperity of our towns and communities largely depends on their initiative and vigor, on their affinity with the citizens.

Neighborhood Areas Receive Mayor

In this context, the fact deserves particular attention that in sections of cities and communities honorary deputy mayors may be appointed by the elected assembly of the city or community.

The local elected assemblies and their councils in the cities and communities are duty-bound to fashion societal life in the territory in implementation of the uniform policy of the socialist state.

They are saddled with a great responsibility in important areas that substantially determine the citizens' working and living conditions, first and foremost for the distribution of housing space and the management of apartments, for supplies and care for the citizens, and for the fashioning of intellectual cultural life.

The draft bill on hand stipulates that all measures by combines, enterprises, and institutions that affect communal problems and concern the interest of the citizens are to be coordinated with the city or local communities councils. Thus, for example, the city and local councils are entitled to demand the rendering of relevant accounts from the enterprises, enterprise sections, institutions, and consumer cooperatives that carry out supply tasks in the region. Changes of supply tasks, as well as establishing or closing shop and restaurants requires their consent. The same goes for services and repairs.

The draft bill calls for socialist team work in order to support the performance development of the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, and to more and more successfully resolve the communal tasks in the interest of and for the benefit of the citizens. An important means to this end is the communal agreement [Kommunal Vertrag]. While strictly respecting the responsibility of the local elected assemblies in the cities and local communities, the communal and specific local associations are to continue to be used as a form of socialist teamwork to effectively resolve economic and communal tasks.

Work of the Councils Is Primarily Work Among the People

The entire bill presented for adoption is imbued with the principle that state leadership, and thus also the activities of the local elected assemblies, their organs and deputies is primarily work among the people. This requires giving careful consideration always and everywhere to the proposals, suggestions, and complaints of the citizens. This is an essential characteristic of socialist communal policy.

The local state organs are committed to inform the citizens constantly and in a timely manner about the national and communal tasks by purposeful public relations work. Thus the citizens' trust in the socialist state deepens, their ties with the local power organs grow stronger, and their readiness increases to participate in resolving societal tasks.

Esteemed deptuies, the draft bill on hand reflects the high responsibility of the local elected assemblies for the comprehensive protection of the GDR's state and societal system, of socialist property, and of citizens' rights. It proceeds from the premise that the strict preservation of legality, order, and security in every region is an all-societal task that requires comprehensive and coordinated work of the local state organs with all societal forces. The local elected assemblies will have to continue to fulfill important tasks in the fields of national defense and in economically ensuring it, as well as in civil defense.

High demands will be made by the bill on all organs of our socialist state in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

It is the task of the State Council and the Council of Ministers to create the necessary prerequisites and conditions enabling the local elected assemblies to fully observe the rights and powers assigned to them by the bill.

It is the duty of every minister and of the leaders of other central state organs to give the local councils and their specialized organs in everyday work the necessary guidance and support.

We are convinced that this bill will help touch off new initiatives by the working people and all citizens in the competition in honor of the 11th SED Congress, and to fulfill the future tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

I beg you to approve the draft bill.

FISCHER OUTLINES ROLE IN, AID TO ANGOLA

AU082002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 85 p 6

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the 11th session of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 4 July]

[Text] Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer noted that relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola are developing dynamically and for the benefit of both states on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. This treaty, concluded in 1979, has ushered in a new stage in relations marked by a trustful togetherness.

Proof of this is the brisk exchange of views and experiences between parties and governments, as well as comprehensive economic cooperation, the employment of GDR specialists in Angola -- quite a few of them from among the blue shirts of our socialist youth union -- and the training and advanced training of Angolan working people and students in the GDR.

The foreign minister pointed out that close relations of solidarity exist between the GDR and all national liberated states in sourthern Africa. Our country's attitude continues to elicit great appreciation because the states in southern Africa, since their independence, see themselves exposed to vehement and massive attacks by the most reactionary imperialist circles because of their socialist path of development and their foreign policy, which is aimed at peace and international cooperation. This encourages the South African racist regime to intensify its political and military machinations and attacks to halt the course of history. This regime is trying to perpetuate the apartheid system by brutal terror and to drown in blood the struggle of the African National Congress in South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia. Insidious sabotage raids and the criminal attacks on the People's Republic of Angola and the capital of Botswana, perpetrated only a few days ago, are the most recent outgrowths of a policy of permanent aggression, the minister stressed. "Therefore, the further development of friendly relations with the states and national liberation movements in southern Afriea is now an expression of the GDR's effective solidarity with the continuous struggle of these peoples for achieving and preserving national independence, and for safeguarding peaceful development in the region."

The GDR's bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola has now been regulated by more than 40 agreements and treaties, Oskar Fischer stated in conclusion. In view of the scope of this cooperation, the regulation of consular matters is of practical significance and is aimed at effective representation of the rights and interests of the contracting states and their citizens.

With respect to its content, the treaty with the People's Republic of Angola agrees with treaties the GDR has concluded with other African and Asian states.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO 'TERRORISTS' CRITICIZED

LD112034 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has adopted budget and aid resolutions that give the Reagan government the means to influence other countries. The legislators have once again made it possible for the administration to give open military assistance to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries.

Our viewers no doubt well remember President Reagan's speech of the day before yesterday in which he crudely attacked countries he described as aggressive and terrorist; he named five states and called their leaders botched-up, insane creatures, villainous scoundrels. This tone has outraged the world public, irrespective of political outlook, which, to put it mildly, is unusual in diplomacy. The present decision of the U.S. House of Representatives that permits the support of the Angolan and Central American terrorists and counterrevolutionaries and authorizes the President to order an air and trade embargo against certain countries, at his discretion, is no longer just a brusque presidential turn of phrase, but points to the increasing aggressiveness of official U.S. policy.

KADAR ADDRESSES PHYSICIANS' DISARMAMENT CONGRESS

AU061717 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jun 85 pp 6-7

[Greetings speech by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Fifth Congress of the International Movement of Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War in Budapest on 28 June]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, of our entire society, and on my own behalf, I extend my heartfelt greetings to the participants in the Fifth Congress of the International Movement of Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War, and particularly to Soviet Professor Yevgeniy Chazov and U.S. Professor Bernard Lown, the cochairmen of the movement.

The outstanding representatives of the most humanitarian of professions -- as it is designated -- who initiated and gave international scope to the physicians' movement struggling for the prevention of nuclear war, have accomplished great deeds. The movement's participants live in countries with different political systems, are of different nationalities, and represent various and opposing viewpoints on political and ideological issues. But they are linked by their honorable endeavor to do everything possible to avoid a nuclear catastrophe that threatens life, civilization, and human existence.

It is a great honor for us that Budapest, our capital, was chosen to host the congress. We wish you, as honored guests, a pleasant stay in our country, and we wish the congress full success in its proceedings pertaining to a highly important task for the benefit of mankind, which is longing for a lasting and firm peace.

Ladies and gentlemen! It is well known to you that mankind is at a crossroads. The important achievements of science and technology have reached such a high level that they can bring about previously unknown development and well-being, but they can also cause the destruction of mankind. We live in a world where the accumulation of conventional and nuclear weapons has reached huge proportions. Selfish and self-seeking circles interested in the arms race disregard the fundamental interests of nations and try to achieve hegemony through military supremacy.

They are not even deterred from devising plans for militarizing space. All this happens while here, on earth, economic and social backwardness and poverty, and the consequent famine and epidemics, claim victims in many countries.

All these facts urge every responsible person to protest the arms race and support the preservation of peace throughout the world. Your movement plays an important role in disclosing the dangers threatening mankind, in keeping alive the nations' desire for peace, and in mobilizing public opinion. Your movement's recent development proves that you find supporters for your noble aims not only among physicians of various nationalities but also among the peace-loving people and realistically thinking political factors. The voice of public opinion is an increasingly realistic factor that can no longer be ignored anywhere and by anyone.

Ladies and gentlemen, this year, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, many countries of the world paid tribute to the victims of fascism and war. Peace-loving people confirmed their strong determination to make sure that the lessons of war are not forgotten and to preserve the peace achieved with so much sacrifice 40 years ago.

Next month we will commemorate the fact that 10 years ago, at the concluding session of the Helsinki conference, the representatives of the European countries, the United States, and Canada signed the final document on security and cooperation in Europe, a document whose importance is acknowledged far beyond our continent. This document proves that the governments of countries belonging to different social systems, proceeding from political realities and jointly struggling for understanding and cooperation, can make successful endeavors for their people's happiness and for developing political, economic, and cultural ties.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Hungarian people strive for peace and wish to implement the country's development plans. Our government, party, social organizations, and movements, and the representatives of the Hungarian churches, through their international activity and in keeping with the interests and will of the Hungarian people, do everything they can to prevent war, to halt the arms race, to achieve peaceful coexistence and develop cooperation among states with different social systems. This is also reflected in the fact that thousands of Hungarian physicians have joined your movement and actively participate in achieving its goals.

You are aware of the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic is a socialist country and takes part in the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries. We are in favor of banning nuclear weapons and disarmament. We strive to attain mutual security at the lowest armament level possible. We are confident that all controversial issues can be solved through negotiations. We hope that the particularly important U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva will bring about results. We highly appreciate the fact that the USSR is striving to achieve genuine agreements, but we are also aware of the fact that a satisfactory agreement for all nations can be reached only through constructive cooperation between both negotiating sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am convinced that your congress will contribute to the preservation and development of the results of detente, to the strengthening of understanding among nations, and to the preservation and consolidation of peace and the future of all mankind. I wish your congress and your noble movement complete success in their goals. Thank you for your attention.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS, HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

LD112206 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- Matthias Wissmann, chairman of the economic policy working group of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group of the Federal Republic of Germany visited Budapest at the end of a delegation from July 8th to 11th on the invitation of Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Matthias Wissmann held talks on the situation of economic cooperation between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany, and on opportunities for further expanding it, with his host as well as with Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Kovari, State Secretary for Foreign Trade Istvan Torok, and with Chamber of Commerce General Secretary Peter Lorincze.

In the chamber the delegation participated in a round table discussion with representatives of firms particularly interested in economic cooperation between Hungary and the FRG, and it also visited the Buda-Flax flax weaving and spinning industry enterprise, one factory of the Budaprint textile company and the Petofi Cooperative Farm at Dunavarsany. The guests were received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Laszlo Ballai, head of the department of economic policy of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Matthias Wissman departed from Budapest Thursday.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

AU101002 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Jul 85 p 9

[MTI Report: "Interior Ministry Information: The Situation in Property Protection"]

[Text] Interior Ministry authorities have informed MTI correspondent Istvan Illes on the situation and current tasks in property protection. They said, among other things, that 157,036 criminal acts became known last year. The number of property crimes committed increased from 60-70,000 5 years ago to 95,000 in 1984, and their proportion within overall crime exceeded 60 percent. These figures show that efforts meant to reduce crimes against property continue to be insufficient on a social scale. The causes of this unfavorable situation are extremely complex and are connected with several social phenomena. Within the crimes committed against property, there has been an increase in the size of the threats to public property. The criminals who damage public property are deliberately searching for possibilities to make use of possible irregularities and disorders deriving from the changes in economic life.

In order to prevent these crimes, the police authorities met with the organs responsible for handling property and owners in some 30,000 cases on an annual basis, and supplied proposals for a better protection of properties and for the necessary measures. There has been in many areas a decrease in the possibilities for committing crimes, the financial and accounting system has improved in many places and handling and guarding of public property have become more secure. However, the attention of certain economic units was drawn to the need to uncover the shortcomings that make crimes possible; first of all through a more strict and systematic internal control. We cannot be satisfied with the spread of means of property protection, either, it was stressed at the ministry. In order to make protection more efficient and make sure that committing a crime becomes more difficult and risky for the criminals, it is necessary first of all to change property owners' attitude and behavior. Help in the formation of a new attitude and in preventing crimes is supplied by the property protection advisory service of the Budapest Police Headquarters in the capital, and by the county police headquarters in the provinces.

REPORTAGE ON URBAN 2, 11 JULY PRESS CONFERENCES

Discusses Strikes, Gdansk Trial

AU111128 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Jul 85 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 2 July]

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: I would like to know whether the government still thinks that the workers' protests in 1980 were justified, and if so, why does it consider similiar protests in 1985 unjustified.

Urban: The government believes the 1980 protest was justified because in the seventies there were many distortions of the idea of socialism, which the government discussed at the ninth congress, and also because great mistakes were made in economic and social policy, as well as in foreign policy toward the West. All these mistakes made the protest justified. You are talking about a present protest, which has not occurred. Please realize this enormous difference. And you also mean political protests against the price rises. Indeed, the business of prices has encouraged the expression of justified dissatisfaction of a broader scale, but nevertheless I have tried to explain this by the fact that prices must be shaped by economic factors such as production and the size and costs of production, and not by a system of protests which is sometimes accompanied, as has often been the case in our history, by withdrawal of the proposed price increases regardless of whether or not these increases were well thought out and correctly applied.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Why have the murderers of Father Popieluszko been classified as political prisoners when they committed an act of violence, while the latest amnesty has not been applied to a number of people for the very reason that they committed acts of violence for political goals?

Urban: Sir, it is you who are including people in the category of political prisoners, not I. We are talking about noncriminally motivated offenses. A lot can be done because of noncriminal motives; one can kill, steal, or cause an accident. At issue is a completely different category from the type of deed. It is a question of motive. Neither has it anything to do with the amnesty, which indeed pardoned crimes committed for certain motives, political motives in fact, except those involving violence. It is the same in this case. Your question puzzles me because we know that Father Popieluszko was killed not for gain or similar motives, but for motives that have been publicly described as political, an issue about which there is no doubt. I have always said that categorizing motives is imprecise, and therefore one should not consider the published figures for prisoners as fully satisfying the curiosity of interested parties. Noncriminal offenses include those that are typically criminal in nature yet committed for other motives, as well as those whose very nature smacks of politics. I find it difficult to talk about this because I am no legal theorist, nor even a practicing lawyer in this field.

Peter Johnson, GOETEBORG POSTEN: Could you tell us how many of the 195 or 198 people in detention for political reasons were detained after 3 May?

Urban: No. I do not know.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Why has Straszewski, under secretary of state for internal affairs, been demoted?

Urban: This was a normal personnel action. Right now I am trying to recall a Western commentary, but I cannot so I will provide no quotation.

As I said, this was a normal personnel action devoid of the type of background that usually creates interest in this hall.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Does that mean this has nothing to do with the murder of Father Popieluszko?

Urban: Absolutely nothing.

Matthew Vita, AP: Concerning the appeal filed by the persons convicted in Gdansk, could you tell us whether a date for the Supreme Court appeal hearing has been set?

Urban: The accused, their defense, and the prosecutor have all applied for a written substantiation of the sentence. This is in the course of preparation. A request for a written substantiation usually means that an appeal will be filed. In any case, applying for a substantiation lengthens the time period in which the party may appeal.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News: Mr Minister, one may encounter the view here in Warsaw that Poland's relations with the United States are worse than any other socialist country's, including the USSR, which carries out trade with the United States. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty also broadcast in Russian, and yet U.S.-Russian relations continue. Therefore, what sense can there be in isolating Poland even from its closest ally concerning its policy toward the United States?

Urban: Poland is not isolated and we always feel our allies' support. However, there are indeed differences between Poland's relations with the United States and those of the other socialist countries, although general East-West relations remain the same. What is the sense in this? I have asked myself the same question today. Please ask the U.S. Government, because Poland is neither applying sanctions against the United States, nor making any demands of it, nor damaging these relations through any measures of its own.

Labor, Consumer Issues Viewed

LD111634 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Minister Urban's Press Conference (By Leszek Kubiak and Miroslaw Luniewski)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 11 (PAP) -- At today's press conference for Polish journalists, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban again denied rumours, spread by underground sources and the Free Europe Radio station, that the Polish Government allegedly examined drafts to amend the law on employing graduates of higher schools, under which they would have to work 10 years in a socialized enterprise and be obliged to do physical work.

The spokesman stressed that no such drafts were being examined and that no decisions were made. Answering another question, he also emphasized that at the present moment the government did not contemplate changes in the price of petrol.

Minister Urban answered a question about the possibility to do away with the rationing of sugar. He said a programme to cancel rationing was being put into effect in keeping with the previously published timetable and the possibility to abolish the rationing of sugar will depend on the amount of sugar to be produced this autumn and its reserves.

In his answers, Urban discussed also such issues as the supplies of medicines for the market, the rise in wages over the planned targets, amendments to the law on old-age pensions and calculating the basis of the amount of pensions, the liquidation of enterprises that lost creditworthiness, fate of the anti-monopolistic law, the functioning of the law on small scale industry, exports of the shipbuilding industry and the needs of Polish shipowners, and problems of Polish printing industry.

Urban said that in 1986-1990 the government planned to considerably improve the deliveries of medicines for the market, increasing the means for new investment projects and developing the existing base.

Supplies of medicines should double in this period. This year's supplies should rise by 17 percent. Jerzy Urban announced price regulation in the pharmaceutical sector: prices of some medium rise, with others going down.

The government press spokesman devoted much attention to a question concerning the contradiction existing, in the speaker's opinion, between exports of the Polish shipbuilding industry and the needs of the domestic merchant navy. The spokesman said he could not agree with such opinion, stating that Poland's shipowners will receive 7 vessels this year, and another 55 throughout 1986-1990 (with an overall displacement of 370 thousand DWT).

There will be a change in the orientation and structure of Polish exports: 60.2 percent of export overall will go to socialist states (now 46.4 percent), 23.6 percent -- to hard-currency customers (now 44.9 percent) and 16.2 -- to Polish shipowners (now receiving 8.7 percent).

The declining exports to capitalist states result from unfavourable conditions in world markets. Minister Urban stressed that Poland must pursue pro-export policies in this field, and that exports to the Soviet Union constitute a raison d'etre for Poland's shipbuilding industry.

Answering another question, Jerzy Urban said that the favourable situation in the international fuel market will not bring about a direct improvement in this field at home, quoting lack of hard-currency means as the reason.

"We cannot afford increased imports of crude oil from the hard-currency zone. At present our imports from those countries total 1,590 thousand tonnes of oil, our remaining needs being covered by imports from the Soviet Union. We do not expect any changes in the field of petrol sale," said the spokesman.

Price, Pay Increases Discussed

LD111331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, today met local journalists at a press conference. Among other things, he presented plans for developing the production of medicines and regulating their prices. Price reductions and increased supplies of medicines are envisaged corresponding to their manufacturing costs.

To a question about more price increases to prevent a deterioration in the market situation due to significant pay increases, the spokesman replied that the government intends to do its utmost to prevent increases. The increase pay should be retarded and the rate of production growth maintained. This began in May and continued in June. Forecasts concerning the ability to control the situation are optimistic. Jerzy Urban also denied rumors concerning rising gasoline prices.

Furthermore, he reported on government intentions concerning changes in regulations that determine the basis for calculating old-age pensions. According to preliminary reports, the pensions would be calculated on the basis of earnings during the last 3 years of employement, and not the final year as at present.

Jerzy Urban also spoke about difficulties in executing the act on enterprise bankruptcies. Everyone agrees on the principles, but when it comes to a specific insolvent enterprise, there are always defenders, pressures begin, and social interests are frequently bandied about as an argument.

TRIALS OF SOLIDARITY'S SAKWA, WUJEC REPORTED

LD111804 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jul (DPA) -- During appeal proceedings, the Legnica Regional Court on Thursday sentenced Stanislaw Sakwa, a member of the banned trade union "Solidarity," to 1 and 1/2 years' imprisonment for "activities hostile to the state." In addition, his car, which he is alleged to have used to transport leaflets and illegal writings, was confiscated and ownership transferred to the state. The charge accused him of being active in the underground organization of the banned union "Solidarity." He tried to cause unrest by means of his activities in November and December 1984.

In Warsaw on Thursday appeal proceedings against the former "Solidarity" leader Henryk Wujec were postponed because a witness for the prosecution failed to appear as a result of his holiday. Wujec was sentenced in the first instance to 3 months' imprisonment for participating in a "Solidarity" demonstration on 1 May. As this sentence is not yet legally binding, he is still a free man.

JARUZELSKI'S SFRY VISIT BRINGS INCREASED TRADE

LD111255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The topic of the day, which is also reflected in today's press, is Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the SFRY that ended yesterday. Here is our commentary by Andrzej Walatek on the event:

New qualitative advances are taking place in Polish-Yugoslav relations. The foundations of the two states' foreign policies show that the area of identical or convergent views is very large. Both states consistently conduct policies of peace and detente. During the visit to Belgrade a new impulse was given to broadly-perceived economic cooperation, the turnover of which in the next 5-year period is to reach $5 billion and increase by 60 percent. It will therefore be a dynamic, multidirectional advance and a qualitatively new form of collaboration expressed in advanced cooperation and specialization. Gen Jaruzelski's visit to Yugoslavia again confirmed the truth that the socialist states -- as shown by the example of Poland and Yugoslavia, whose economic situations have some similarities -- are capable of overcoming setbacks and solving their problems through their own efforts.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES, MEDIA

AU091347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that the Council of Ministers was in session on 5 July and made an initial assessment of economic results for the first half of 1985.

Production increases were below the targets stipulated by the Central Annual Plan. The production lag caused by the severe winter is being eliminated. The increasing tendency toward poorly exploiting working time and, especially, toward taking additional days off work on the excuse that they will be "worked off" at some future date is causing concern. The session also noted that wage increases in the first 6 months of 1985 were disproportionately high in relation to production results and that in extreme cases these increases occurred even when production and productivity slumped. Decisions were made to prevent such negative phenomena in the future, to carry through control checks, including fiscal checks, and to take the necessary preventive action, including factory management by commissaries.

The session also discussed the report on implementation of the economic reform in 1984 and stressed that another stride had been made in improving economic management. The most important changes introduced last year included:

-- provision of legal premises for wage systems in factories;

-- elimination of progressive income taxation in favor of proportional taxation;

-- introduction of the principle that contracted prices must be based on justifiable costs;

-- expansion of government orders for production, reduction in the number of operational programs, and introduction of bids for production contracts;

-- expansion of economic measures used to stimulate improvements in quality and boost exports, inventiveness, and technological progress.

The government session noted that the economic reform has favorably influenced development of the economic situation and the implementation of production and productivity tasks included in the 3-year plan.

In particular, the session stressed the stimulating impact of economic mechanisms, which greatly helped to exceed the planned level of national income and industrial production in 1984 and to make favorable changes in the structure of production. However, most of the 1984 production results were accounted for by tapping simple production opportunities, and the process of tapping more sophisticated reserves has still not reached a satisfactory stage. The economic imbalance was instrumental in vitiating the effective performance of economic reform mechanisms. Despite improvements in the performance of the central and local administrations, many weaknesses continue to assert themselves, and enterprises to not share equally in the progress of the economy. Many enterprises continue to work efficiently and to exploit new opportunities to improve their performance, but there are also many enterprises that have not improved their performance in any way.

The government session studied an evaluation of the procedures by which the press obtains information, of the reaction to press criticism, and of the performance of the press spokesmen of the state administration in this regard.

The government attaches great importance to providing reliable information for citizens about the activities of the administrative bodies at all levels and about projects, concepts, and results of the performance of state agencies. In line with the ninth party congress resolution, legal premises were created allowing journalists access to information. The press law has created conditions for publishing critical and polemical matter. The principle that the government works with the curtain up has become the foundation of active information policy designed to ensure extensive openness in life, the meeting of society's need for information, and a favorable attitude toward criticism.

The press law and the executive decrees have created a cohesive organizational and legal system that makes it possible for all state administrative bodies to pursue an active information policy.

The government evaluated the way by which press criticism is used to improve the performance of the administration and other state organizational bodies and to rectify the bad features reported by the press, and decided that the improvement in this regard is unsatisfactory.

The Council of Ministers enjoined ministers, heads of the central offices, and heads of voivodas to intensify efforts to ensure that the press law and executive decrees relating to the provision of information for the press and to responding to press criticism are strictly observed.

HUNGARIAN WRITER INTERVIEWS POLITBURO'S KALKUS

LD111444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Report entitled "Synthesis" by Andras Domany on his 1 month visit to Poland, including a recorded interview with Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo]

[Excerpts] I spent 1 month in Poland, standing in for our correspondent there, and I was faced with many questions on my return home. Is the political and economic situation improving? Are there signs of progress? During the next half hour we shall deal primarily with the economy, based on my experiences in Poznan. Naturally, however, we shall also touch upon the political atmosphere. During the second half of the program you will hear an interview with a lathe-operator from Poznan who, for the past 3 years, has been a member of the PZPR Politburo, yet has also kept his job as a brigade leader in a factory.

A few days before my interview, a national conference ended that summed up the experiences of 3 and 1/2 years of economic reform. The conference concluded enterprise autonomy will have to be increased resolutely. General Jaruzelski sharply criticized the attitude of some central organs that sought to hinder the reforms.

I had planned an interview in Poznan, but I did not manage to meet Stanislaw Kalkus there. A few days later, however, there was a Central Committee session in Warsaw, and it is there that I was able to interview him:

[Domany] I have read your biography in "Who's Who". It is very brief: lathe-operator, brigade leader, born 1932, worked since 1949 at the [name indistinct] works in Poznan. Other political leaders get much more space.

[Kalkus, speaking in Polish with Hungarian translation superimposed] Yes, some people have a more exciting biography. Yes, I have been working for the same firm since 1949, and for 20 years I have been in the same post within this factory. This does not mean, of course, that nothing has happened in my life. I have been a steward in my party group for many years. I have also had my problems in my trade. In other words, I have lived through a lot. I do not want to boast, but I am a partner of any worker and I understand them well, even when we are not talking about politics.

[Domany] And are you working in the factory in your normal job now?

[Kalkus] Yes, in my normal job as far as possible. It is not always possible, but I would like to preserve as much personal contact with my colleagues as possible. At the place where I have been working for nearly 20 years I am not a Politburo member but a brigade leader, an employee of management.

I receive praise and criticism the same as anybody else, depending on the achievements of my brigade.

[Domany] You mean to tell me that you sometimes do poor work?

[Kalkus] Well, look, nothing can be done about this. Nobody is perfect. What does "poorly" mean. Our enterprise has a very good reputation, so although we are not without faults, the enterprise works well because its people work well together.

[Domany] You have been a party member since 1953. This means that you have been through a lot of good times and a lot of bad ones. You also lived through the crises and I am sure you felt the despondency about which many workers complained. Among those, many left the party after the eighties. They complained they could see political mistakes being committed, but their opinions did not matter. Yet they were held responsible, too, for the party's errors.

[Kalkus] I have attended two schools: the youth organization in the early fifties and the other during my long period as a party steward. Not much attention is paid these days to the party steward school, yet it is an important school.

[Domany] If we take a wider view of the political situation and the consolidation, then we find signs of contradiction. I have visited numerous factories during the past years. I heard of and saw the achievements. At the same time, one can hear occasionally about the weakness of party organizations, about hostile leaflets, about the collection of Solidarity subscriptions still taking place and similar things. It is often asked in our country: To what extent can we talk of consolidation here?

[Kalkus] Everything you have said is true, but I am not an ideologist, only a worker. I can ask how the strength of the party is to be gauged. I could prove that it is very strong, but also that it is very weak. This is not the main thing, however. The whole of society will never be interested in active politics. They are not concerned about politics, about whether they should support the Reds or the Whites. Some people have a weekend plot, others are building their own houses, some others are helping their wives with the housework and hurry home after work because this is the most important thing in their lives. All these people work their daily 8 hours honestly, in the interest of their country. If they produce something on their weekend plot, they do this for their country. Do you understand this?

If there is no social conflict, if people smile, and if three quarters of the people go to vote, as they did last year, all this indicates that the party has been reborn and has become stabilized. This is not everything, of course. There is also ideology. This was neglected for many years, and we now have to make up for that. The shaping of socialist consciousness takes a long time, but this also increases the strength of the party.

[Domany] So the negative features mentioned will continue for a period of time, if I understand you correctly?

[Kalkus] Certainly. If we do not show this up, do not admit it, then that will be the party's weakness. The strongman admits that he has opposition. These features will die a natural death eventually.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT

Presents Toast at Luncheon

AU081847 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 85 pp 1-3

[Speech given by Nicolae Ceausescu at a luncheon in honor of Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, at the palace of the State Council in Bucharest on 6 July]

[Text] Esteemed President of the Republic of Malta, esteemed guests, comrades and friends: It gives us great pleasure cordially to greet you, dear Mme President of the Republic of Malta, and your accompanying party once again and to welcome you to Romania.

Your visit to our country is seen as further evidence of the positive course of the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Malta, as an expression of the joint wish to make them richer in substance.

The continuing growth of Romanian-Maltese ties in recent years on the durable foundation of the principles of full equality, mutual regard, and respect is, no doubt, a reason for satisfaction. The joint declaration and other understandings and documents that were agreed upon during our October 1983 official visit of friendship to your country -- of which we have most pleasant memories -- paved the way for a broader multilateral cooperation between our two states and peoples. We are sure that the visit you have begun will go down as a major moment in the chronicle of the good relations between Romania and Malta.

We are happy to think that your visit will be an opportunity to know some of the Romanian people's concerns and achievements on its path toward the new system, the path of free, independent economic and social development. You were in Romania before, so you can see our progress on that path. We also could see directly -- when we visited your country -- aspects of the friendly Maltese people's life and work. We appreciate the efforts that the Republic of Malta has made to strengthen national sovereignty and independence, its neutral and nonaligned status -- and wish you further progress on that path.

In the present particularly complex and serious international circumstances, it is more necessary than ever that peoples concert their efforts and cooperate as closely as possible to stop the highly dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war. Defence of peace is the cardinal problem of our era, a vital demand for all the nations of the world -- all the more so for the peoples of Europe where huge arsenals of weapons have accumulated and new nuclear missiles and means of mass destruction continue to be deployed. Everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, avert the nuclear threat that threatens civilization, indeed mankind's existence.

Nothing can justify the continuation of the arms race. If action is taken with a full sense of responsibility for the lives and peace of peoples, nothing can prevent the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons from ending in appropriate agreements. Our country favored and favors the discontinuance, for the duration of the talks, of the deployment of new nuclear weapons by both sides. In this spirit we attach great importance to the USSR's statement on its unilaterally imposed moratorium and to its proposals to stop all nuclear tests as long as the talks go on. We expect the United States of America to give a constructive answer, to come with proposals conducive to mutually acceptable agreements on halting the location of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space.

We welcome the agreement that the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the President of the USA, Ronald Reagan meet this autumn, and we hope that efforts will be made for that summit to fulfill the expectations to improve bilateral relations and pave the way for disarmament, for the elimination of nuclear rockets, of all weapons of mass destruction.

With medium-range missiles directly concerning the lives and security of the peoples of Europe, all its countries with those in the NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be more active, meet, discuss, and appropriately contribute to the success of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

The forthcoming tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of the European security conference must be an opportunity for all peoples of this continent to intensify their joint struggle to impose disarmament and avert the nuclear threat, to achieve a united Europe, cooperation, security, and peace.

Romania has most resolutely been working for the creation in the Balkans of a zone of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and peace, free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the formation of such nuclear-free areas in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world. In this spirit, we welcome your country's stance and efforts to remove the foreign military bases from the Mediterranean, to turn this region into a zone of peace and understanding, a part of European and world security and cooperation.

We are firmly against the use and threat of force in international relations for the resolution, by way of political negotiations alone, of all disputed problems among states.

Deeply concerned over the deterioration of the world economic situation that virtually affects all the states, the developing states most of all, Romania has worked consistently to find a way out of the current economic crisis, a global equitable solution to under-development questions -- including the developing countries' huge foreign debt problem -- to establish a new international economic order.

A just and durable resolution of the major issues of our time requires equal and active participation in international life by all states, whatever their size or social system, and particularly of the small-and medium-sized countries, of the developing neutral, nonaligned states, that make up the overwhelming majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of cooperation and detente, of independence, security, and peace.

This is an opportunity that I gladly take to emphasize the close cooperation between Romania and Malta at the UN, as well as at the Madrid meeting or other international gatherings on security and cooperation, and I state my belief that it will grow closer in future. I am convinced that the visit you are paying to our country will be marked as a new and important contribution to developing the good relations between Romania and Malta, and I would like to propose a toast:

To your health, esteemed President Agatha Barbara;

To the progress and prosperity of the friendly Maltese people;

To the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples;

To peace throughout the world;

To the health of all of you! (applause)

Hosts Dinner

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1985 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again on Tuesday with President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta.

The guest keenly thanked for the warm reception extended to her during her stay in Romania, for the particularly interesting schedule arranged for her. The Maltese head of state showed that the opportunity to get directly acquainted with important sectors of the Romanian people's material and spiritual life strengthened her belief in the real possibilities of further developing the ties of manysided collaboration between the two countries. The Maltese president was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's achievements and of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for the country's multilateral progress, of his far-reaching efforts and initatives for the settlement of mankind's major problems.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit and of the talks conducted on the occasion, which evinced Romania's and Malta's willingness to further expand and strengthen the fine relations between the two countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed on the conviction that the current summit as well as the interview in La Valletta in October in 1983 would go down as an outstanding contribution to expanding and deepening the Romanian-Maltese links of friendship and collaboration, for mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of peace, security and understanding.

The exchange of views on the growth of bilateral ties on various planes as well as on a series of current international issues continued during a dinner. The talks and the dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, of warm understanding and mutual esteem.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 0849 GMT on 10 July reports that President Agatha Barbara "concluded the official visit of friendship" to Romania on 10 July.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UNESCO CONGRESS

AU081844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 8/7/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed a message to the participants in the UNESCO World Congress on Youth, an important event falling within the context of the International Youth Year, the proceedings of which started in Barcelona on July 8. Taking the floor at the opening session beside other participants was also Nicu Ceausescu, chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year.

REPORTAGE ON GIOSAN'S VISIT TO TURKEY

For Ankara radio coverage of the visit to Turkey by Grand National Assembly speaker Nicolae Giosan, including his talks with Turkish Grand National Assembly speaker Necmettin Karudman, see the Turkey section of the 10 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

LD112156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session, presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency was briefed on the Federal Executive Council [FEC] assessments concerning the implementation of economic policy in 1985 and measures that the FEC intends to take.

In view of the fact that the tasks established in this year's resolution are not being implemented, it is essential to step up efforts during the rest of the year in order to make up for what we failed to do and to ensure a more effective implementation of the measures already adopted, as well as to take additional measures for carrying out the set talks as quickly as possible, since this would contribute to a more stable phase of economic activity in the following year.

A certain degree of recovery in present economic activity and other positive tendencies should encourage new initiatives, activities and involvement by all the economic and social bodies in the effort to realize the most important aims of socioeconomic development -- an increase in production and exports, a curbing of inflation, and a halt to the drop in the standard of living.

The Presidency particularly emphasized the social and political responsibility of forums and organs in the federation republics, and autonomous provinces for carrying out the adopted policy, coordinating and passing economic measures, laws and plans, without which it was difficult to realize the policy and carry out tasks envisaged for this and the following years of economic stabilization.

Not only does it seriously slow down the implementation of the economic stabilization program and block the functioning of the delegates' system, but it also causes dissatisfaction among the people and creates an unfavorable social climate when one persists in taking into account the interests of a small number of people without respecting the interests of society as a whole.

LCY CC DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETING HELD

LD112044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session members of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection discussed some typical issues of the preparations for all-people's defense under the present socioeconomic conditions, and at the current stage of the implementation of the economic stabilization program.

In the discussion following the introductory remarks made by France Popit, president of the commission, reference was made to the main guidelines for the activity of the LC, sociopolitical organizations and communities, and of all sectors of society in further strengthening all-people's defense and its material basis. It was agreed that despite material difficulties affecting our society, there has been an improvement in all areas of the preparations for all-people's defense.

The state of the preparations for all-people's defense, it was stated in the discussion, cannot be viewed or assessed in a bureauctatic way disregarding the real situation and trends in society. Even under aggravated economic conditions our task remains the same: to strengthen the system of all-people's defense in all environments.

Since communists' role in accomplishing this task is of particular importance, the LC's activity in all spheres must be intensified. It was also stressed that all social issues must be tackled in a faster and more efficient way, since this is of vital significance for the country's defense and security.

Despite the existing difficulties, it was said, the manifestations, exhibitions, and other activities organized to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory over fascism had demonstrated our working people's and citizens' heightened awareness and readiness to earmark funds for further improvement in the work and development of all the structures of the country's defenses, even under the present complex conditions.

The discussion at today's session and all the issues raised were within the framework of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. The latter part of the session focused on the activities within the system of social self-protection during this year's tourist season.

BORBA ON IMPORTANCE OF PLANINC USSR VISIT

AU051405 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Vladimir Matovic commentary: "Dialogue in Moscow"]

[Excerpts] A new step in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation begins today with the visit of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] to the USSR. As has been pointed out in Belgrade and Moscow, this visit will provide a new opportunity for a mutual appraisal of the current state of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and for further enrichment of cooperation.

The Yugoslav side has also officially emphasized that extraordinary importance is attached to Milka Planinc's visit to Moscow. Belgrade expects that this latest dialogue at the highest level will provide new encouragement for the further development and advancement of the already developed and friendly relations between the two countries. It is especially emphasized in Belgrade that relations between the SFRY and the USSR are successfully developing on the principles of independence, sovereignty, integrity, equality, and noninterference and, in addition and first and foremost, on respecting the right of their own roads of socialist development and consideration of their different international positions.

Careful analysts of the development of the relations between the two countries -- the SFRY as one of the most active nonaligned countries and the USSR as one of the leading bloc forces -- can quickly discover that the ascending line of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation began in 1955, the year when the principles of the Belgrade declaration were determined, as well as with the Moscow statement in 1956.

The results that are being achieved by our economy is doing business with the USSR, the principles on which this trade is based, and the atmosphere in which it is conducted are increasingly contributing to the development and the prospects of the overall relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

Even though more can be said and pointed out at this time about the sphere of the Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation than about any other sphere in the relations between the two countries, it is nevertheless true that the current visit of our premier to the USSR is predominantly political.

Milka Planinc's visit to the USSR, that has been agreed upon precisely for this time, provides an opportunity for the fullest mutual exchange of information. It takes place precisely at the moment of an extraordinarily increased interest of the world public in the latest developments in the USSR, in the dynamic changes in the county's sociopolitical and economic life, as well as in the cadre policy in the top Soviet leadership.

U.S. LIFTING OF BAN ON AID TO UNITA NOTED

LD112019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 11 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Congress House of Representatives decided last night to lift a ban on extending aid to the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Senate took the same decision last month.

The U.S. Congress cancelled aid to UNITA in 1976, after it was discovered that the CIA was helping in some clandestine operations groups opposed to the government of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is now the incumbent Angolian Government. Last month, Congress renewed aid [as received] the contras in Nicaragua.

During the debate, some Democratic congressmen warned that a renewal of aid to UNITA may undermine the already fragile peace efforts in that part of Africa, but were left in the minority.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE DEBATES PLANNING IN SERBIA

AU081853 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- The bill on planning and the social plan of the SFRY is much better than the draft, delegates of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the Federal Chamber concluded at their session today. Today's long discussion dealt mainly with the issue of planning in Serbia SR.

Criticism of the draft law is not new and it amounts to arguments in favor of further elaboration of the principles that were also insisted upon during the discussion about the draft. However, what is essential in this connection is the fact that the delegates and especially Marjan Rozic, representative of the SAWPY Federal Conference, insisted that the law should be adopted this month to make it possible to prepare the medium-term plans on the basis of its provisions.

The discussion on planning in Serbia was initiated by Stojan Jaramaz with his question why the Federal Executive Council [FEC] is proposing an entirely new formulation, and with his statement that a group of the Federal Chamber delegates has submitted an amendment to Article No 41, and that also some delegates from outside the inner area of Serbia [Serbia without the two autonomous provinces] have subscribed to that amendment.

The new version of the law (Article No 41) says that the joint interests and goals of economic and social development in Serbia shall be determined by accord in conformity with Article No 4 of the SFRY Constitution. According to the appraisals by delegates from the two provinces, this provision is in accord with the SFRY Consititution, whereas the delegates from the inner area of Serbia believe that it is contrary to the Constitution because it introduces federalization into the relations in Serbia. One difference from previous discussions on this problem, in which only delegates from this republic and both provinces participated, is that today other delegates also expressed their views.

Vanco Nikolovski believes that this issue has become too politicized and that the views of the LCY Central Committee have not been of great help, but have instead returned the ball, as he put it, to delegates in the Federal Assembly.

Wishing to contribute to an improvement of the disputed provision, Dusan Alimpic proposed a new provision that indicates that the relations in planning in Serbia will be arranged in accordance with Article No 4 of the SFRY Constitution. Some individual delegates rejected Article No 41 and expressed themselves in favor of the amendment.

Vehbija Hegredini is dissatisfied with what the press has written on this problem so far and he expressed his belief that, after today's discussion this would also be the main topic in the information media to the detriment of other more important issues concerning this law. He said that Serbia is preparing a law on planning that will resolve all disagreements, and he pointed out that planning in Serbia should not be a matter that is regulated by a federal law.

SERBIA CC PRESIDIUM CONDEMNS SERBIAN NATIONALISM

LD112257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium on Situation in Kraljevo and Attacks on Albanian-Owned Shops" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium discussed the situation in Kraljevo following several cases in which the Ibar River was dangerously polluted by phenol. In the Presidium's view the appropriate organs in the republic and in Kosovo have been slow in reacting to this problem. In a situation where the functioning of the town's vital services and the health of its inhabitants are being endangered and the polluting continues, all appropriate organs and services must act resolutely responsibly.

Swift and effective action on the part of the competent organs is needed in view of the problem's political dimension. The responsibility for such a situation rests not only with the economic organizations which are polluting the river with poisonous substances, but to an even greater extent with the competent provincial and republic organs which tolerate this. The polluting of the Ibar River must be countered in a resolute and lasting way and all necessary measures taken, including the closing down of those economic organizations in Raska, Obilic, and other towns that are polluting the river.

At today's session the Presidium also stressed the responsibility which communists have in an intensified struggle against Serbian nationalism. Recently there have been frequent attacks on shops and property belonging to citizens of Albanian nationality. Communists and working people everywhere must prevent such nationalistic excesses. The emergence of revanchist spirit in Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krusevac and some other municipalities during June and July, directed against the property of innocent citizens, must be decisively suppressed.

The Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium calls on all communists to put an early end to such phenomena. Undoubtedly they are an expression of Serbian chauvinism. These and similar cases of Serbian nationalism and extremely primitive behavior must not be hushed up. The public information media also have great responsibility to explain these phenomena and express criticism of them.

ORLANDIC ON SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO, NATIONALISM

AU072025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 85 p 3

[S.V. report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Jun -- In Montenegro there have been no complex or serious attacks against the security situation but, of course, the potential hotbeds of instability and of disruption of the entire social atmosphere must not be disregarded, the Montenegro Council stated at its session today. Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, spoke about elements that complicate the situation and we report on some parts of his speech.

Solutions Are Lacking

We still lack a whole series of systematic solutions for social reproduction: Solutions such as systematic laws in the spheres of foreign exchange transactions and foreign economic relations, the credit and monetary policy, the planning system, and the distribution policy. It is also obvious that we are lagging in the critical perception of the functioning of the political system. The work on these questions has been and still is exclusively determined by demands for implementing the constitutions and the stabilization program in practice and in daily life as quickly as possible and this work is burdened by suspicions, mistrust, labeling of various kinds, pronounced conflicts of interests, divisions, and of antagonism between the individual interests of the individual sectors of the workers class. This is one of the basic reasons -- but not the only one -- that even now at the end of the period we had projected for the completion of the first stage of the implementation of the stabilization program and when we are at the threshold of the new 5-year plan period, we still lack the systematic solutions withoutwhich a successful struggle for stabilization is not possible.

I am almost convinced that nothing special has developed in the economic sphere since the adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Therefore the causes must be sought in ourselves, in our relations, and in our attitude toward the implementation of the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program.

Recently we have seen that nationalism has been manifesting itself more and more visibly in the country, nationalism that represents the greatest danger for the LC and for the country's unity and integrity. Nationalism is increasingly manifesting itself in the economy, culture, historiography, and sports. Especially in some places the churches strive more and more aggressively to move beyond the framework determined for them by the Constitution and the laws and to win for themselves the position of partnership and so forth. The tendency of clericonationalists to join with the opposition of all colors at home and abroad is becoming more and more apparent and provocative and in this connection all of them together, the clericonationalists and the opposition, are presenting themselves as the guardians of the nation and standard bearers of anticommunism.

No social community -- with lesser or greater differences -- is immune to these phenomena. Nationalism and clericonationalism cannot be set within any regional limits. These phenomena affect and concern all. The phenomena of counting on the national basis and, based on this counting, some kind of fatalist-pessimist forecasts of the fate, for instance, of Montenegro, are nothing but a manifestation of the nationalist and chauvinist blindness that deserves clear differentiation and social condemnation. Among these phenomena are the attempts to divide or appropriate Montenegro's past and deny the individuality of the Montenegrin people, something that feeds Montenegrin nationalism, on the one hand, and the increasingly pronounced greater Serbian nationalism and chauvinism, on the other.

Attacks of All Colors

Actions from the bourgeois-liberalist ideological positions have become more and more prounced and open in the last year or two. First, open attacks were made against the October Revolution and Lenin and then against the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY, and the LCY has been accused of allegedly continuing the Stalinist heritage (Goli Otok, "moral mistakes" in work, and so forth). The background of all this is essentially a negation of the LCY's vanguard role in society and a devaluation of the achievements of the national liberation struggle and of our revolution and of the personality and historical work of Comrade Tito. Advocating a multiparty system and the so-called reconciliation, those responsibile for these attacks essentially advocate counter-revolution. On the other hand, it is the unitarianist-centralist as well as even neo-Stalinist ideas that are making their appearance, and which aspire to a restoration of statism and from these positions introduce -- as much as possible -- distrust in the forces, system, and relations which we are building, Orlandic pointed out.

DISCREPANCIES IN REPUBLIC, PROVINCIAL LAWS NOTED

LD120415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Constitutional Court of Serbia has carried out an analysis on the relationship between individual provisions of provincial constitutions and the republic constitution. In a report submitted to the Serbia Assembly at the end of June, the Constitutional Court stated a number of these provisions and divided them into two groups: those that according to the court are contrary to the republic constitution and those that do not take into consideration the unity of the entire republic.

The first group also contains a provision in the Kosovo Constitution relating to flags. The use of all flags is determined by republic law and is uniform for all the territory of the republic. However, according to the Kosovo Constitution it is the province itself which decides on the conditions and way in which the national flag is to be used. The formulation of the republic constitution provision is definite and relates to the use of all the flags in the republic, including the flags of the nationalities. For the Constitutional Court this means that the provisions of the Kosovo Constitutional Court are counter to the republic constitution.

The second group of provisions of provincial constitutions, which do not take into consideration the unity of the entire republic, relates to the provisions on the all-people's defense, social planning and foreign policy. It is worth stressing that there are also differences between provincial constitutions. Provisions contained in the Vojvodina Constitution, for instance, respect the uniform system of all-people's defense, while the Kosovo Constitution neglects such a concept. The Vojvodina Constitution organizes social planning proceeding from the common development policy of the Serbia SR and the SFRY, while the Kosovo Constitution does not provide for coordination between the social plan of the province and that of the republic. Regarding the endorsement and implementation of SFRY foreign policy, both provincial constitutions ignore the republic they are part of.

The Serbia Constitutional Court is known to assess the coordination of laws and other acts with the republic constitution. This general provision in the republic constitution relates in the first place to all the republic laws. But according to Paragraph 301 of the republic constitution, provincial laws and other regulations and general acts must be in keeping with republic laws when the latter are being implemented on the entire territory of the republic.

The Vojvodina Constitution, however, leaves it to the jurisdiction of its constitutional court to assess and decide what is contrary (and not on what is in keeping with) provincial laws or the republican law, while the Kosovo Constitution, which does not mention the word 'contrary,' provides for coordination. For this reason the Serbia Constitutional Court considers that a parallel responsibility of the three constitutional courts was created and that this may lead to failure in achieving the unity of protection of legislation in the republic.

SAWPY PRESS COMMITTEE MEETING CRITICIZES BORBA

LD112244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lately, all the publications of the Borba Publishing House and the BORBA newspaper in particular played an important political role in all spheres of social activity. Any mistakes or shortcomings in its work resulted more from professional incompetence than from deviations from the LC's political line. This was stated today at the session of the Committee for Press, Radio and Television of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium that discussed the report on Borba Publishing House editorial policy.

The most frequent shortcomings, the report says, stem from the fact that in delicate situations or in a case of dialogue, journalists often fail to obtain the arguments of the other side or are too hasty in their assessments. The tabloids must intensify their struggle against petit bourgeois mentality and sensationalist reporting.

The Borba Publishing House problems stem not only from the collective itself but also reflect the situation, division, disintegration and ignorance in society and in the LC itself, Marko Lolic said, but proceeded to criticize BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI for failing to grasp the meaning and character of the public debate following the 13th LCY Central Committee session treating it at first as a haphazard debate.

Although it could be said that in general BORBA was correctly monitoring the events in Kosovo, Jorgovanka Milojevic objected to the fact that in some cases BORBA exaggerated one aspect or another of events, and placed emphasis on the disagreements in attitudes while neglecting similarities. She also expressed serious criticism of the fact that when reporting on the last session of the Serbia Assembly, which discussed emigration from Kosovo, BORBA carried statements made exclusively by delegates of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities.

In the discussion the journalists stressed that they could not be held responsible for reporting what others say while those who said it are spared any trouble.

Concluding the discussion the president of the committee, Branislav Dadic, said that the demands placed on journalists are no less than those placed on politicians and that the thesis that a journalist merely "records statements" is therefore unacceptable.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REFERS TO MARTINOVIC CASE

AU091808 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Olivija Rusovac report on SFRY Assembly committee's sessions on 9 July]

[Excerpts] The Internal Policy Committee adopted a report by the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, although sharp remarks were made at the expense of air and rail transportation and telephone communications because of delays, cancellations of flights, and the impossibility of getting telephone connections from tourist resorts to the rest of the world.

The fact that transportation of goods proceeds at a snail's pace of 4 kilometers an hour indicates what the situation of transportation as an economic activity is: The Federal Executive Council will discuss this more thoroughly in the coming weeks.

Replying to a delegate's question posed by Mihailo Brajovic as to how far the investigations of the case of Djordje Martinovic of Gnjilane have gone, Milos Batic, federal public prosecutor, said that another investigating act remains to be done before the public prosecutor in Gnjilane can adopt a decision to conclude the investigations. This is expected in the very near future. Until now, no criminal proceedings have been conducted against Djordje Martinovic, the federal public prosecutor said. He added that during the investigations so far, contradictions have been established which have not been eliminated yet. However, the investigation has been conducted fully in accordance with the law on criminal procedure.

The federal public prosecutor has been unable to make any statement to date, because the case is in the hands of the respective district public prosecutor in Gnjilane. The committee concluded that it is not good that the case has been so politicized.

BORBA Comments

AU110743 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Milos Antic article: "Overheated Summer in Kosovo: Struggle Instead of Appeals"]

[Excerpts] Although this year the summer in Kosovo began with rain every day, the "temperature" has recently been raised almost to "the boiling point." Of course there are many reasons for this. The first and basic reason is the presence and activities of Albanian irredentists and other enemies of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia.

The situation in Kosovo has been depicted recently from all angles, both at official gatherings and in the information media. Dark tones chiefly predominated, and they do not inspire much hope in a better future and a more secure tomorrow. The irredentists are still active, and they are not giving up their strategic aims of a "Kosovo Republic" and an "ethnically pure Kosovo." It is necessary to explain what consequences the implementation of these two irredentist demands would have for the SFRY as a whole. The irredentists, as we said, have not been eradicated. Many of their tails, and perhaps even their head, have remained underground. With perfidious methods and select means of special warfare, they strive to continue their existence and activities of the 1981 period.

Two Sides of Reality

Daily the information media present to the Yugoslav public practically every deed perpetrated by the irredentists. In contrast to the times before the counterrevolutionary events, when this was a taboo subject, it is good that nothing is hidden now. However, the question inevitably crops up: Are we not advertising these irredentists and are we not magnifying some of their grumbling twitches [trzaj]? However, this is a separate subject for another occasion.

What About the Truth?

Particular "heat shocks" were imparted to the rainy beginnings of the Kosovo summer by the case of Djordje Martinovic of Gnjilane. The question of who is authorized to clarify the case and to inform the public has been turned into a political issue.

Such and many other "trifles" of this case bring much disquiet to the public and, what is worse, some concrete actions by subjective forces in Kosovo are being blocked and somebody has thus achieved his aim. This is what is least needed and desirable at this moment when readiness is being expressed to go into a battle to the very end against all aspects of hostile activities, which also means the irredentists.

Whatever the truth about the Djordje Martinovic case, it must be said that the opponents of our society have skillfully and knowingly exploited this case as a wedge to split up, hinder, and divert the actions of progressive forces in Kosovo from vital problems. It is not the first such case in the past 4 years, and therefore it is much more difficult.

PEC COURT SENTENCES SEVEN FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

AU112019 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Pec District Court presided over by Judge (Jup Ndocaj) passed sentences on seven members of a hostile group acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. For the penal act of association for hostile activity under Article 136, of the SFRY Penal Code, the following accused were sentenced: Lulzim Ethemaj, to 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment; Ramiz Ukaj, to 2 and 1/2 years; and Ali Bajraktari, to 2 years imprisonment. Naim Gjuraj and Wrif Bajraktari were sentenced to one year imprisonment for hostile propaganda; Luljeta Zekaj and Gezim Metuli, minors, were ordered to be sent to a reeducational center for minors.